The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,545.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 65
" including postage	" 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 36
" including postage	" 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16
" including postage	" 17
Single month, delivered in Town	" 6 0
" including postage	" 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0 4
Back Numbers	" 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	" 2 8
Third Ditto	" 2 8
Fourth and subsequent Ditto	" 0 2 As. per line.

Every 10 lines or fraction of 10 lines in excess of ten lines to count as one advertisement. Advertisements in less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	1½ As. per line.
Second Ditto	" "
Third and succeeding	" "

In the Native language, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

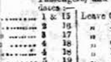
BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOSELEY.—January 20th, at Jaulnah, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hoseley, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Muscat twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 26th.
Arrive Muscat	16th and 30th.

Cargo for Muscat will be received on the Steamer's arrival from Suez.

The Steamer ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 700 tons, 160 H. P., Commander ALEXANDER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 9 P. M. and 5 A. M., the Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 12 A. M. of the Monday morning.

NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Carrying and by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo to Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Cowie	3 16	" Bimlipatam	4 18
" Cannanore	4 17	" Vizagapatam	6 20
" Calicut	5 18	" Coconada	8 22
" Cochin	6 19	" Madras	9 24
" Tuticorin	7 20	" Negapatam	10 24
" Galle	9 21	" Galle	13 27
" Colombo	10 "	" Colombo	14 28
" Tuticorin	12 "	" Tuticorin	16 30
" Negapatam	13 24	" Cochin	18 "
" Madras	14 25	" Calicut	20 "
" Coconada	15 26	" Cannanore	21 1
" Vizagapatam	16 27	" Mangalore	22 2
" Bimlipatam	18 30	" Cowie	23 3
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steamer Ship "CORINGA" 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, calls at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st and 16th, at Belanchong, for Passengers and Cargo only to the ports of the Straits Settlements.

It is invite to the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Straits, Java, Banjarmo and Macao, who can land at Singapore and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Galle.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and by the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The P. B. Ry. Boats of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply between the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bombay at or by	Coran.	Colwa.	Mahim.	Karanja.	Dhanrutar.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	5 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Deck Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Colwa to Mahim, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur to Mahim, the Colwa Ferry every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months be issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo House, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Mahim.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, in the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorlah	Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	" Monday.
Onore	Monday.	Mangalore	" Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Onore	" Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorlah	" Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	" Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The steamer "SIR EARLE PREES" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively about 25th proximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Hugh W. Anderson, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1867. Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

FOR LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,703 tons Register, Lionel Lane Jones, Commander, has a large part of her [illegible] engaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 25th January 1867. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February inst., at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To accept the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December last.

2. To pass a Resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Shamgaum, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts for the past year, and

To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager,

Calcutta, 12th January 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.
For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for agreed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees [illegible] and upwards that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. 1..... " 19 do.
Do. No. II..... " 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE.—The IMPRESA of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they are ready to supply their Artists for Private Soirees and Concerts on application to the IMPRESA, care of Messrs. SOUNY & Co. The agreements entered into between the Artists and the IMPRESA strictly forbids the former to attend at such Private Entertainments without being sent there and paid by the IMPRESA.

All applications therefore should be made to the latter by letter.

IMPRESA.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Pardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

Horse shoe Refreshments also provided.

M. CROSSKILL, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertised a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—

For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co. of Hingunghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for the same, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kamgaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER,
General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best Londonmade BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

97th Regiment.
12 Officers (about).
2 Warrant Officers.
4 1st and 2nd Class Staff Sergeants.
441 Sergeants and Rank and File.
15 Women.
8 Children over 10 years.
03 Children under 10 years.

2nd. The Troops will embark at Kurrachee and sail for orders to Plymouth.

3rd. The vessel Tendered is to be ready for final Survey on the 18th instant at Bombay.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
62 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
Mathematics	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. Allan Counsel, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
	Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann.
	Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton.
	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Bohrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Mowghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per doren	....11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	13	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	....	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lastic Thread Socks	....	16
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	....ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	" 5	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLOURED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs "	2	12
FRANCOZ'S "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongés "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3	to 4
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Shirt	3	4
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors		1 12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "		
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Span Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Span Silk Sleeping Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Clear Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton, a perfect Sun Hat	10	12
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet, with Rollcoats also provided	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Venetian Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilus Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Travel Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in	40	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
ROBINSONS' for Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to	30
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs	each	5 0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders		16 0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14	to 30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	27
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	4	0
Linen Damask Table Covers	14 to	20
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's *Pearlite* Brace	each	2 12
Guryot's French Cartab	"	2 12
Sponges and Bags		4 0
Hat Bands		1 4
Slippers, various kinds		2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

200 Barrels Apples,
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, } To arrive in February.

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at Office No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Liquidator in the place of Mr. WM. GILBERT, who has resigned.

F. CHAMBERS,
Liquidator.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Rennington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York in London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket-Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Chemical Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Opcular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Leiter Balsaoge; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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Introduction.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
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Holidays allowed by Government
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The Indian Calendar: showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindocs, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
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THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Market has again been quiet for all shares excepting Back Bays which have risen to Rs. 2,600 per share. It is reported that an offer of Rs. 2,400 per share was made for a lot of 400 shares, which the holder (unwisely under the circumstances, we think) did not accept. Royal Bank shares at one period fell to Rs. 57 per share, but subsequently rose to Rs. 62, at which rate the Market closes firm. Bank of Bombay shares have fallen to 48 per cent discount. The balance-sheet issued to-day by the Indian Peninsula and China Bank being considered unfavourable, their shares fell to Rs. 14 per share, but subsequently rallied slightly, the Market closing at Rs. 18 per share weak. We hear of no transactions in any other descriptions.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Authorised Capital.	Shares issued.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
4,40,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,40,000	1,040	1,040	6	Bank of Bombay ...	1,000 ex-div.
1,00,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Free Bank ...	65 per share.
1,00,000	200	200	8 & 9	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	90 per share.
5,00,000	1000	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	65 per share.
1,00,000	250	200	20	Central Bank ...	195 per share.
3,00,000	300	300	5	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China.	130 per share.
5,00,000	250	250	25	China Bank ...	155 per share.
7,50,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.	36 ex-div.
5,00,000	200	200	12	Corporation of Foreign Trade ...	Nominal.
2,50,000	500	500	9	Delhi and Londn. ...	No quotation.
5,00,000	200	200	.....	Indian Commercial and China ...	27 p share.
1,00,000	1,000	100	12	Madras Bank ...	99 p. pr.
1,00,00,000	950	12,350	5 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	113 per sh
1,50,000	300	300	20	Oriental Bank ...	25 per share. ex-di
5,00,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India ...	57 per share
5,00,000	200	200	.....	Universal Bank ...	48 per share. [a]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

30,00,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,700
50,00,000	5,000	5,000	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
50,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ...	1,012 per share.
30,00,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Persian Steamship Co ...	850 to 900
7,50,000	4,000	3,500	....	Princess W. Ship Co.	
2,50,000	250	250	....	Vegas Patent Ship Building Co.	225 per share
....	....	500	....	Union Shipping Co	
....	....	1,000	....	Limited ...	No quotations.
....	....	1,500	....	Western India Stn. Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

500	all	5 p ct	....	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	223 per sh.
250	£10	5 p ct	....	Do. New 250 shares	
100	£2	5 p ct	....	Do.	No quotations.
2,00	all	5 p ct	....	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Company ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,00,000	5,000	.....	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	2,650 p. s.
1,50,000	1,500	30 p s	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	585 per share.
1,00,000	1,000	500	.....	New Do... ...	175 to 180 p. s.
2,00,000	2,000	4,000	....	Prere Land Co. ...	150 p. s.
10,00,000	10,000	2000	.....	Improvement Co. ...	45 per share
10,00,000	9,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	240 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning ...	725 per share.
1,50,00,000	15,000	6,200	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	1,305 p. sh.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
7,50,000	300	100	Rat pa	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	96 to 97 p. share
5,00,000	400	13	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank ...	4 months' sight ...	1s 11 9/32 nominal.
Do. Private ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s 11 3d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s 0d. 1s. 0d.
Paris ...	At sight ...	199.
Marseilles ...	30 days' sight ...	201.
Lyons ...	30 Do. do. ...	201.
Trieste ...	60 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Madras ...	10 Do. do. ...	2.0 nominal.
China ...	Demand ...	217.
Hong Kong ...	30 days' sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... ... 4 per cent.
Notes of Bank ... ... 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... ... 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Stock Rs. Transfer Loan ...	...	...	Rs. 88
" " Loan 1852-53 ...	...	...	" 93
" " Do. 1853-56 ...	...	...	"
" " " 1854-55 ...	...	...	" 98½
" " " 1855-56 ...	...	...	"
Five per cent. Do. Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	...	...	" 104
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1874-75 ...	...	...	" 1 3
Five and a half per cent. ...	...	...	" 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	Rs. 16-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes ...	...	...	" 10-5
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	" 220
Cavalos ...	...	...	" 220
Madras Dollars ...	...	...	" 220
German Crowns ...	...	...	" 210
Five-franc Pieces ...	...	...	" 225
Pegu Rupee ...	...	...	" 105
Gold Leaf ...	...	...	" 15-1
Fine Gold 10 oz. English ...	...	...	" 15-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD.	NEW CROP.
Wagad, Superfine ...		290 to 297
Do. Fine ...		275 to 280
Broach ...		260 to 270
Comrawuttee ...		283 to 271
Ahlia ...		
Khandesh ...		235 to 245
Berars ...		205 to 230
Coompta ...		205 to 220
Vingorla ...		205 to 220
Dharwar ...		230 to 240
	NEW.	
Comrawuttee ...		300 to 305
Akola ...		
Khandesh ...		290 to 295
Berars ...		
Dholleras ...		305 to 313
Bhownuggur ...		
Broach ...		312 to 315
Scinde ...		315 to 315

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For future delivery ... 2,800 to 3,000 Candies.
Market strong. Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Bowman, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Kolapore.
Sandwith, Lieutenant W. F., 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Drew, Assistant Surgeon R., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Keith, Lieutenant J., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Allen, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Mant, Lieutenant C., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Surat.
Dennville, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Maclean, Veterinary Surgeon D., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th February 1867.

PASSED EXAMINATION.

Corpl. A. J. H. A. Coats, 3rd Dragoon Guards, is reported to have passed an examination in the Hindoostance language according to the lower standard.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2 Governor Higginson (s) ... Saunders ... Calcutta, Jan. 15.
" H. M.'s Commander (s) ... Carew ... Aden, Jan. 29.
" Fathy Salam ... Angelo ... Calcutta, Dec. 24.
" Dalkeith ... Cook ... Liverpool, Sept. 1.
" Michael Scott ... Wright ... Liverpool, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5 Nadia (s) ... Hastrom ... Aden and Suez.
" Dreadnought ... Ferach ... Liverpool.
" Mary Fry ... D ... Calc tta.
" Dalhousie ... Purdy ... Rangoon.
" Tapter (s) ... Brindle ... Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Prince Royal, W. Alcock, bound to Akyab.
Ship Compta, C. W. Pashley, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. Governor Higginson, for Karrachee.
Ship Napoleon, for Liverpool.
Ship Rose, for Liverpool.
Ship Krishna, for Aden and Hoodida.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 28th, ship Feroze Shah, and barque Lady Eastburn.
DEPARTURES—January 28th, ships Clarence, Nile, Sumatra, and Rhenish.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—January 25th, ships Clara, in tow of H. M. steamer Prince Arthur, from Coconada, Sir Warrior, from New Castle.
DEPARTURE—January 25th, brigs Second Article, for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
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North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
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ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Press.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodge in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the ROYN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.

Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esqr., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.

S. TRENN, Hon. Secretary,
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—The postponed GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held in the Office, No. 8, Bell Lane, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to pass the following Resolution —"That the acts of the Liquidators be approved and their Report and Accounts adopted."

E. H. WARREN,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

FOR SALE, the well known Teak-built Ship "GOOD SUCCESS," of 477 Tons, as she now lies off Borce Bunder. For particulars apply to

F. A. SPENCER,
At Messrs. Remington & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed AGENT for LLOYD'S at this Port.

DAN. McIVER,
Firm of McIver & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st February 1867.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 24th proximo, both days inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta 28th January 1867.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN 1865.—WANTED to PURCHASE a few CERTIFICATES of the above Loan. Apply to the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER is authorized to collect the amount of GENERAL AVERAGE and PARTICULAR CHARGES by the S.S. *Indore* on her voyage from Hongkong in 1865.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 5th February 1867.

RS. 10 REWARD—LOST, from a Tent on the Esplanade, a WHITE BULL TERRIER, with a yellow mark on the left cheek. Any one bringing the above to the Sports Club of the Bombay Club will receive the above Reward.

4th February 1867.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, by a Native Merchant, between the Market and Messrs Rennie, Scovell's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Currency Notes amounting to Rs. 11,700, (Eleven Thousand and Seven Hundred), bearing the following numbers:—59377, 66223, 68960, 75571, 68179, and 64764. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Payment has been stopped. Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FRENCH FANS.—Just received a small selection of handsome FANS direct from Paris.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1867. TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND BALLET NIGHT
AND
OPERATIC SELECTIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 5
Stalls ... " 3
Upper Circle ... " 2

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
BENEFIT OF BALLET MASTER,
SIGNOR PIETRO MARTINELLI.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
"DON PASQUALE"
MADM. BOUCHE, SIGNORS PIZZIOLI, REINA, AND POLANI.
after which for the first time the new Ballet
"ESMERALDA,"
composed for the occasion by Signor Martinelli, and executed by the whole Corps de Ballet.

Signor Martinelli trusts that this entire change of Programme will prove sufficient to ensure him a good house.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 10
Stalls ... " 5
Upper Circle ... " 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

GO TO-NIGHT
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 6TH FEB.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

THE GRAND ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAERostation,
BY THE WONDERFUL
YOUNG LEOTARD,
THE FLYING MAN,
(whose daring performances are nightly hailed with hearty rounds of applause),

THE EMPRESS OF THE ARENA
MDLLE ELLA ZOYARA,
MISS GEMMA,
THE BEAUTIFUL EQUESTRIENNE.
LE ESCHELLE PERILEUSE,
LA TOUR DE FORCE,
NEW INTERLUDES AND AFTERPIECES,
NEW PRINCIPAL AND DOUBLE ACTS,
BY THE GREAT STAR TROUPE,
NEW WITTICISMS
BY THE FAVOURITE JESTER
JERRY BLOSSOM.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL NIGHT
FOR
NATIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The First and Second Classes will on this occasion each be divided into two parts for the accommodation of Ladies who come unaccompanied by Gentlemen.

The arrangements are under the superintendence of several well known Parsee Gentlemen.

SATURDAY, by particular request, there will be another MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of Coals per Ship *Richard Ryland*, Captain CAMERON, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *Richard Ryland*.

RECEIVED, by Overland Steamer, a fresh supply of ELEME FIGS and MALAGA RAISINS, at Rs. 2 and 4 per Box respectively.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY FRERE
A BAZARR
AT THE
ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION,
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th February 1867,
IN AID OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

N. B.—There is a large assortment of Children's Clothing, ladies' Jackets, &c., amounting in value to Rupees Two Thousand.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Central Bank of Western India, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the following valuable Diamond Jewellery:—

1 Large Diamond, weighing 5 Carats, set in Ring.
1 Large Diamond, weighing 7 Carats ... Do.
1 Brooch containing 34 Brilliants, weighing 5¼ Carats.
1 Breast Pin, set with pure Brilliants.
2 Diamond Earrings.
2 Ditto Drops.

The above will be on view from FRIDAY, the 8th inst.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 5th February 1867. Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Under instructions from Vulubdass Vundravundass, the Mortgagee, and with the consent of the Trustees of Jowraj Ruttonsey & Co., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell the following valuable landed property on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a range of upperstoried warehouses standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on the East side of Essajee Hassajee Street, at the Mandvie Bunder, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the East, partly by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey, partly by the property of Raja Hemraj and partly by the property belonging to Shamjee Rowjee, on the West by the public Street called Essajee Hussajee Street, on the North by a narrow gulley and property belonging to Khuttow Rowjee, and on the South by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey, and is assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 5th February 1867. Auctioneer.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—Under the Patronage of H. E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE. AN AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the BOMBAY CATHEDRAL CHOIR and ORGAN FUNDS, will be given at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Choir Committee by the Hon. G. Foggo, on MONDAY the 11th February, at 9 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of SOUNDY & Co.

Single ... Rs. 7
Double (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ... 12

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

NOTHING could well be more unsatisfactory than the fragmentary way in which the great question of regulating Municipal taxation in accordance with clearly-defined principles of finance is from time to time dealt with by the Bombay Bench of Justices. The Commissioner, whose vigorous administration is doing so much good to Bombay that we are reluctant to oppose any measure he advocates, somewhat weakens his own influence with the Bench and helps to prevent a thorough discussion of the means of adjusting the revenue and expenditure of the town, by his habit of looking at a deficit too much from the point of view of a purely executive officer. The impression—we do not say the wholly justifiable impression—which the speeches of Mr. Crawford often leave on the minds of his audience is that he considers men were made to be taxed, and that the first duty of the Municipality is to provide him with money to cover his annual expenditure. He comes before the Bench, in fact, in the character of a hard-working public servant who has a legitimate grievance against a community which expects him to make bricks without straw. My current expenditure, he declares, exceeds my income; and, if you do not at once give me the means of supplying the deficit it is impossible for the government of the Municipality to be carried on. No doubt, Mr. Crawford makes out a strong case for himself; and there cannot be two opinions as to the soundness of his criticisms on the waste of money and loss of credit resulting from the improvident practice of having the current expenditure always in excess of the current income. But it was not till last Monday that the Justices were able to obtain from the Commissioner a statement of the amount which he thinks is required to redress the balance and allow him to go on with his work without the fear of being perpetually dunned by his creditors. It is now confessed that the present taxes yield a sufficient revenue to pay the cost of the Municipal Department, if only the Commissioner had a cash balance of about four lacs at once placed at his disposal. This being, then, the extent of his need, how is his appeal for help to be met? It is obvious that the difficulty is of no such permanent and overwhelming character as to call for the remarkably strong remedial measures which Mr. Crawford recommends for adoption. In the first place, the Commissioner, not satisfied with the still unused power which the Municipality possesses of increasing the rates of existing taxes, induced the Bench some time ago to take the retrograde step of petitioning the Legislature to re-impose Town Duties; and Mr. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy has now before the Council a Bill, which, if passed, will probably bring a new revenue of five or six lacs into the Municipal Treasury. Not content, however, to await the issue of the debates on this Bill, and being indeed, as we infer from his speeches, actually hard pressed for money to meet immediate liabilities, he now demands that the community shall be compelled to pay him all taxes by the half year in advance, instead of quarterly in arrear. We think the system of payment in advance far preferable to that now in force; and, if it were once established, it would inflict no special hardship on the taxpayers. But the process of changing from one system to the other cannot be effected without causing great suffering to the poorer classes, that is to say, the unrepresented majority of the tax-payers. It is a pity the old system (which lasted till 1857) of levying the House Rate at all events in advance was ever abandoned. But that error cannot now be recalled, and the only question for consideration is, what will be the effect of going back to the practice existing up to 1857? It is at once apparent that, although the operation of deferring payment was easy and pleasant enough to the tax-payers of 1857, that of anticipating payment is not likely to be much relished by the tax-payers of 1867. The descent into the pit of insolvency was easy enough, but the Municipality will find it a sore and heavy task to retrace their steps. As the Chairman of the Justices pointed out on Monday, if Mr. Crawford's proposition be accepted, the people of Bombay will have to pay fifteen months' taxes in seven months. Thus, at present, the December quarter is due, the March quarter is payable in April, and the June quarter in July—altogether nine months' taxes. Were the system of paying six months' in advance at once adopted, there would be the rates for the December quarter of last year and the first half year of 1867 due immediately, and those for the second half year in July—so that the difference to Mr. Crawford's credit would amount to half a year's collections, that is to say, fully twelve lacs of rupees. But, in addition to this increase, Mr. Crawford proposes to amend the Licence Tax by introducing new clauses which will add about half a lac to the yield of this tax. To sum up, then, he would appropriate twelve lacs the produce of the changed system of collection, five lacs of Town Duties, and half a lac of Licence Tax, or 17½ lacs in all, to secure for himself a cash balance of 4 lacs. One cannot help asking what the Commissioner intends to do with all this money, if he gets it. The payment of taxes in advance, which the Bench sanctioned on Monday, will alone give him three times as large a sum as he himself affirms to be necessary to supply his wants. Is there then any justification for imposing so heavy a burden on the taxpayers? Mr. Crawford is able to spend as much money as the Bench will grant him, and to spend it tastefully and with advantage to the town; but have the Justices the right to make the burden of poor taxpayers greater than they can bear in order that the renovation of Bombay may be accomplished in ten years instead of fifty?

It may be permitted to an energetic executive officer to believe that the best possible use you can put a man to is tax him; but the Justices ought not to forget that they are a representative body, and that it is their duty to guard the interests of the community who are their clients, and to take care, in the first place, not that taxation shall be raised till the revenue equal the expenditure, but that the expenditure shall be strictly limited by the amount of taxation which can be levied without oppression of the people. The Standing Committee of the Bench very properly reported that, if the Commissioner wanted the sum of 4 lacs as a cash balance, the simplest way of meeting the difficulty would be to ask the Legislature to allow the Bench to raise a temporary loan for this purpose, and then, by a reduction of expenditure, provide a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of this loan. It is not easy to see what possible objection there can be to taking this course. The deficit to be made good is only temporary; no worse time than the present could be chosen for adding fresh weight to the burden of taxation on the people of Bombay; and, above all, it is desirable that, should a necessity for further taxation be proved to exist, some agreement should be come to as to the principles on which the new taxes ought to be based before the great per-centage on their incomes now payable by the inhabitants of the town is increased. Let a small loan be sanctioned to give the Commissioner relief for another year, and let the Bench take advantage of the breathing time thus afforded it to dispose finally of the controversy so long maintained between the partisans of a heavy House Tax and the advocates of a moderate House Tax combined with Town Duties We attach no importance to the resolution passed by the Bench a year ago, and on which Mr. Munguldass's bill is founded, in favour of the reimposition of Town Duties; for Mr. Coke, who proposed that resolution, did so, as he stated at the time, under the belief that the powers of taxation conferred on the Bench by Act II. of 1865 had been tried to the utmost and found insufficient for the purpose for which they were designed. Now it is quite clear that neither the House Rate nor the Licence Tax has yet been levied in the manner or to the extent contemplated by the framers of the Bill; and, until the Bench has exhausted the means already at its disposal for increasing its revenue, we cannot but think that the Legislative Council would be only stultifying itself and laying itself open to the suspicion of favouring class interests, if it repealed a measure passed into law less than two years ago, and weakly allowed the Municipality to go back to the barbarous system of Town Duties which was then abolished. The resolution agreed to at the meeting of the Bench on Monday last in favour of the retention of 10 per cent as the maximum House Rate proves that on second thoughts the Justices are somewhat ashamed of themselves for the hasty action they took in crying out to the Government to let Bombay have its Town Duties back again. The contest is really one between the rich and the poor classes of the community, for the problem to be solved is this: shall local taxation be levied in the first place on the owners of landed property, who are best able to bear it, and whose monopoly of building sites in the limited area of this island becomes more valuable every day, or on the building materials imported into the island which might be used to provide more housroom for the inhabitants, and on necessaries of life which cannot be ever so slightly increased in price without injury to the poor consumer.

A PRIVATE letter received from Aden yesterday states that Colonel Merewether had returned from Massowah. Upon the arrival of the *Victoria* at the latter place, letters were received from Dr. Blanc, dated December 10th, stating that Mr. Rassam and the other captives were still in leg-irons at Magdala, but were all well. The King, it is said, frequently sends to enquire after their health and tells them to keep up their spirits. The whole of the frontier is in the hands of the rebels and communication is very difficult.

The Indian Daily News:—We hear that the Bokharan Envoy returns to his country shortly.

THE same:—We observe that measures have been taken by the frontier authorities at Peshawur for the blockade of certain sections of Hossein Khad Afreedies.

THE (London) *Daily News*:—Now that the Eastern question is assuming a very threatening aspect it is only prudent to consider the position in which this country would be placed with regard to her telegram communication with India if Turkey were convulsed with war. It is nothing but the fear of being punished by the Turkish Government which prevents the wild Arab from destroying the telegraph wires which at present carry our messages from England to Bombay, and the first appearance of weakness or disorganization in Turkey would put an end to the Indian telegraph. That in all probability would occur precisely at the moment when rapid communication might be of inestimable value both to the Government and to the merchants. How many lives might have been preserved, and how much money might have been saved, if the telegraph had existed when the Indian mutiny broke out! Unfortunately our Government never looks to the future; its maxim is, "enough for the day is the evil thereof," and the future is left to take care of itself. Even now, in a time of peace, the telegraphic communication by way of Turkey and Russia is so irregular as to be of comparatively little public utility. Sometimes messages are eight or ten days, and even longer in transmission, and are frequently received so altered as not to be intelligible, nor can we expect any great improvement even if tranquility be maintained for, when messages pass through so many hands, most of whom are entirely ignorant of the language they are telegraphing, many mistakes must frequently occur, and these mistakes must often lead to disastrous consequences. It does, therefore, appear absolutely necessary that a reliable telegraphic communication should be established between England and India without delay; and fortunately that can be done at, for such an object, a very moderate expense—for there is now telegraphic communication as far as Alexandria and Suez. Men of the greatest experience and trust assure us that a submarine cable can be laid from Suez to Aden, and then to Bombay, with as great certainty of success as across any other sea. It is true that Government has already made the attempt, and failed; but telegraphy has made great progress since that time, and the arrangement then made for laying the cable was not the best for securing permanent success. The attempt to lay the Atlantic cable was not successful at first, but all difficulties were overcome by skill and perseverance, and there can be no doubt that a submarine telegraphic cable could be laid with much greater ease in the calm sea of the East than in the stormy Atlantic. But whether it be difficult or easy, no time should be lost in making the attempt during a time of peace, for it would be a more difficult and more expensive undertaking if war had once broken out.

FIFTEEN ships are under orders to return to the home ports, armed with 184 guns, and of 3,340 horse power; and these, on their arrival, will dismantle and pay off, having completed the terms of their commission. They are as follows:—The *Barossa*, 21 guns, Captain H. Boys, from China; *Coquette*, 4, Commander A. G. B. Roe, from China; *Cossack*, 20, from the Mediterranean; *Curacoa*, 23, Commodore Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart., from the Australian station; *Eclipse*, 4, Commander E. R. Freemantle, from the Australian station; *Osprey*, 4, Commander W. Menzies, from China; *Pantaloon*, 11, Commander G. L. Sullivan, from the East Indies; *Pandora*, 5, Commander E. Stubbs, from the West Coast of Africa; *Rapid*, 11, Commander W. B. Stubbs, from the Cape of Good Hope; *Royalist*, 11, Commander R. E. G. Earle, from North America and the West Indies; *Scylla*, 21, Captain R. W. Courtenay, from China; *Shearwater*, 4, Commander T. E. Smith, from the Pacific; *Snipe*, 5, Commander H. A. Trollope, from the West Coast of Africa; *Speedwell*, 5, Commander J. E. Erskine, from the West Coast of Africa; *Sutlej*, 35, Captain T. P. Coode, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. Denman, from the Pacific. The *Gibraltar*, 81 guns, has arrived at Devonport and is dismantling preparatory to paying off.

THE following general order has recently been issued from the Horse Guards by order of the Commander-in-Chief:—"It having been brought to the notice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the practice of issuing commissions to officers of line regiments, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers serving in India, who have been granted local rank in that country, entails upon them the payment of extra stamp duty, and as the rank in question was conferred to meet purely local requirements, his Royal Highness has submitted the case to the Queen, and her Majesty has been pleased to approve of a discontinuance of the system of granting local commissions to the regimental officers in question. In future, therefore, these promotions will only appear in general orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and will not be subject to confirmation by her Majesty. The lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains who have been gazetted to local rank in India since July 4, 1865, inclusive, will not receive commission for such rank."

ENGLISH NEWS TO 10TH JANUARY.

By the arrival of H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel*, Captain Carew, from Aden, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, we have received our file of English papers up to 10th January.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Overland Mail, January* 10.)

THERE has been very severe weather all over the country, and the railway communication has been much interrupted by the snow. A rapid thaw has since caused heavy floods in several districts. At sea there have been violent gales, and numerous shipwrecks are reported.

The English Government has proposed to the American Government to refer the *Alabama* claims to arbitration.

The Lancaster election commission has resumed its sittings.

An anti-Ritualistic protest has been signed by about 350 of the London clergy.

The Ritualistic party intend, it is said, to promote suits against certain Low Church clergymen if any legal proceedings are taken against Ritualistic churches.

A public discussion on democracy has taken place in Edinburgh between Professor Blackie and Mr. Ernest Jones.

Croydon Church has been destroyed by fire.

The negotiations between Italy and the Papal court on the question of appointing bishops have terminated. The bishops will be appointed by the Pope in concert with the Italian Government.

The new North German Parliament is expected to assemble on the 24th of February.

The Prince of Augustemberg has released the Schleswig Holsteiners from all obligations towards him.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is about to abdicate his sovereign rights in favour of Prussia.

The Emperor of Austria's patent convoking an extraordinary Reichsrath is said to have created great dissatisfaction in Hungary.

Official accounts from Constantinople again report the insurrection in Candia to be virtually at an end. An insurrection is said to be imminent in Servia, and throughout Turkey the Christian population are stated to be ripe for a revolt.

Three decrees have been issued by the Emperor of Russia introducing the Russian system of administration into every detail of the government of Poland.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill for granting the suffrage to negroes in the district of Columbia.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson.

Fenianism is stated to have died out for the present in America.

The Emperor Maximilian has returned to the capital of Mexico, where he is said to have been enthusiastically received.

The money market has been quiet, and the supply large.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Mr. C. B. Gubbins, Bengal Civil Service, Retired; Lieut-Gen. Thomas Wright, Mr. Alexander Smith, and the Marquis de Larochejaquelein.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, January* 10.)

SOME time has elapsed since we put prominently forward, as the subject most important and most interesting at the time of writing, the political condition of the great American States. The collapse of the great civil war gave us a little breathing space, and we felt that it was a relief to be absolved from the necessity of week after week dwelling upon the same subject. There was a monotony even in the fluctuations of victory which we were called upon to record; and then, after the hatching up of the peace, although that was philosophically considered, the questions which if less sensational than questions of the temporary success of North and South, there was a general weariness of American affairs, and as the Continent of Europe was beginning to labour with great events journalism turned away gladly to the discussion of what was passing in proximity to our own homes; and for a while American affairs ceased to occupy a large space in the public mind. But little by little the internal affairs of the United States have, since the peace, increased in importance and interest. The assassination of President Lincoln has, to all outward appearance, brought about a state of things which, at the present time, is portentous of a great revolution. To what extent his greater popularity, the general respect for his person, the halo of a great success which surrounded him, to say nothing of his own individual wisdom might have floated the "reconstruction policy" of the Presidential Government safely over the rocks of Republican opposition, we can only conjecture. But President Johnson was comparatively a new

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Manchersee Jamsetjee & Sons held yesterday, Dr. Dallas in the chair, it was resolved that the estate of the firm should be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, and messrs. A. Forbes, H. D. Cartwright, and Shanghier Rustomjee Modyi were appointed liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. It appeared that the liabilities amounted to Rs. 17,83,679, and the assets to Rs. 12,29,177.

The following officers and troops arrived yesterday per H. M.'s S. S. *Coromandel*, Lieut. G. O'B. Carew, from Aden:—Major Penn, R. A., commanding; Lieut. Sorell, R. A.; Lieut. W. Gray, R. A.; Lieus. Leacock, Sappers and Miners; Assistant Surgeon Tobin, Staff; 63 men, women, 3 children, 11 public followers, 10 private followers, 12 women and 12 children of 6-2d R. A.; 1 man 2-2d R. A.; 2 men 4-2d R. A.; 1 man, 1 woman and 3 children 6-2d R. A.; 1 man 33rd Foot; 2 native officers, 119 privates, 82 women, and 106 children of Sappers and Miners; and 45 followers of different departments. She passed two steamers yesterday, one having a number of barges in tow.

We are informed that the offer of the late Mr. David Sassoon to give a sum of Rs. 60,000 towards the desirable object of erecting a suitable building for the Mechanics Institute, subject to the condition that Government should contribute a similar amount and grant a site of land on the Esplanade, has at last been accepted by Government. A beautiful design has been drawn for the proposed building, and we believe it was been arranged that His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere will lay the first stone on Thursday the 14th inst. It is also gratifying to learn that the public subscription which was raised for the erection of a statue of Mr. Sassoon proves to be more than is required for the purpose, and that the surplus is to be added to the fund to be set apart for the Mechanics' Institute. The statue will be placed in the hall of the Institute, which will be called "The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and Memorial Hall." The architectural department is opposite the offices of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.—One of the wonders of the "Great World Circus" performed on Saturday last by young Leotard, was repeated on Monday evening. Under the name of "Zampillaerostatique" is a vaulting feat on the trapeze. The vaulter mounts a lauder at the extremity of the tent, and swings himself forward from this position on a trapeze, meeting another suspended trapeze about thirty feet distant and changing from the one to the other, continues his forward swing to reach a third trapeze about thirty feet distant from the second, the swing on which lands the performer on a platform raised upon a lauder at the extremity of the circus opposite to that from which the swing vaulting commenced. A few seconds are only occupied in the swing, but the dexterity of changing from the one trapeze to the other is surprising. The plaudits of the audience have not time to subside before the vaulter again mounts the platform and swings forward once more: but this time completely to astonish the spectators by turning a summersault round one trapeze as it reaches the forward limit of its swing and springing to the next, which is in like manner impelled forward to reach the third: and this trapeze is also summersaulted from. The astonishment arises chiefly from the almost impossibility of seeing accurately the trapeze which the vaulter desires to reach, and the only way in which distances can be judged under such circumstances appears to be learned from much practice combined with considerable daring.

Mr. Larry's horsemanship and Miss Gemma's slack wire performances were admirable features in the evening's entertainment, but we cannot proceed to a critical description of them. It is sufficient that we accord to them a word of well merited approbation. The troupe appears to be strong in numbers, and stronger in variety of performance, and are well worth going to see.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY BILL.

The following Bill was published in a Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, published yesterday afternoon:—

BILL No. 1 OF 1867.

A Bill to reduce the amount of the Capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the Shares therein, and to amend Act X. of 1863, and Act XV. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Preamble.—Whereas the Capital of the Bank of Bombay now nominally consists of Rupees 2,00,00,000 (two crores and nine lacs) divided into 20,000 (twenty thousand nine hundred) fully paid up shares of Rupees 1,000 (one thousand) each, and whereas it has been considered expedient that the amount of the said Capital and of the Shares therein should be reduced; It is enacted as follows:—

I. *The Capital to be divided into shares of* 500 *Rupees each.*—From and after the passing of this Act the Capital of the Bank of Bombay, as re-incorporated and reconstituted under Act X. of 1863, shall be and shall be deemed to be the amount of Rupees 1,04,50,000 (one crore, four lacs and fifty thousand), and shall be and shall be deemed to be divided into shares of Rupees 500 (five hundred) each, fully paid up, and such Shares shall continue to bear the same numbers as the Shares of the said Bank bore previously to the passing of this Act, and the Shares which at the time of the passing of this Act shall be registered in the name of the Governor in Council of Bombay, or of any other person or persons, shall continue to be registered until transferred to some other person or persons, according to the provisions of the said recited Act, or other provisions in force in this behalf; but each of such Shares shall be deemed to be a Share of the nominal value of Rupees 500 (five hundred), fully paid up, in the Capital of the said Bank and in case the Capital of the said Bank shall at any time after the passing of this Act be increased by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of the said recited Act, or other the provisions in force in this behalf, the new or additional Capital so created shall in like manner be divided into Shares of Rupees 500 (five hundred) each, and such Shares shall be numbered in continuation of the numbers of the then existing Shares, and no separate interest or Share in or of the said Capital of less amount than Rupees 500 (five hundred) shall be created or held by any proprietor, nor shall any proprietor or other person be entitled to claim a Share of such new or additional Capital of less amount than Rupees 500 (five hundred) each.

II. *Certificate of Shares.*—All certificates of Shares of the said Bank, which shall be issued after the passing of this Act under the provisions of the said recited Act or other the provisions in force in this behalf, either in exchange or substitution for certificates theretofore issued, or in respect of additional Capital, shall purport to be certificates of one or more Shares of Rupees 500 (five hundred) each, fully paid up, and not of Shares of Rupees 1,000 (one thousand) each, as heretofore.

III. *Amendment of Sec.* 2.—No person shall be capable of serving as a director of Act XV. of 1866. The said Bank by election of the proprietors who shall not be proprietor in his own right of 24 unencumbered Shares of the Capital of the said Bank, or who shall be a director, provisional director, or promoter of any other Bank having or advertising above to have a place of business within the town or island of Bombay. And in case of more than one member of any mercantile firm or company (being other than a joint stock company) being elected directors, or where any director shall become a member of such firm or company, there being already a member of the same firm a director, only one of such members shall act as a director.

IV. *Amended scale for voting at General Meetings.*—At all General Meetings of the proprietors of the said Bank, the proprietors having a right to vote at such meeting, shall vote according to the following scale:—

The proprietor of—

4	Shares of Rs.	500 each	shall be entitled to 1 vote.
20	do.	do	,, 2 votes
40	do.	do	,, 3 votes
60	do.	do	,, 4 votes
80	do.	do	,, 5 votes
100	do.	do	,, 6 votes
120	do.	do	,, 7 votes

and no proprietor shall be entitled to more than 7 votes.

V. *Reserve Fund.*—All moneys and assets of the said Bank which, but for this Act, would have been deemed to be part of or belong to the Capital of the said Bank as fixed by the said recited Act, or since created, shall, after setting apart and providing for the amount of Capital as fixed by this Act, or any additional Capital hereafter to be created, be applicable to the formation or increase of the reserve fund provided for by Section XXXVI. of the said recited Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Owing to the losses recently sustained by the Bank of Bombay, the nominal value of the Capital no longer corresponds with its actual value. It has, therefore, been deemed expedient to reduce the Capital by one-half.

2. This measure is in accordance with the wishes of the shareholders as expressed at General Meetings held on the 12th of October 1866, and on the 15th of January 1867, and has the approval of the Government of India, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

B. H. ELLIS.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held on Monday afternoon for the purpose of considering the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Municipal Act. There was a large attendance of Justices. The Chair was occupied by A. R. Scoble, Esq., Chairman of the Bench.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following is the Report of the Committee:—

"In obedience to the resolution of the Worshipful Bench, passed at the meeting of 21st January 1867, the Standing Committee have considered the provisions of the Bill now before the Legislative Council of Bombay for the amendment of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865, and beg to submit the following Report:—

"The Committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to collect the Municipal taxes in advance by half-yearly instalments as proposed by the Bill, while the question of increasing the income of the Municipality from other sources is under discussion by the Legislature. They fully recognize the difficulty of the position in which the Municipal Commissioner is placed as to funds by the present system of levying these taxes quarterly in arrear; but they consider that this difficulty should be met either by setting apart a percentage of the Municipal revenue for the creation of a reserve fund, or by a temporary loan until provision has been made, by a readjustment of taxation, for supplying the deficit. A cash balance of about four lakhs would be sufficient for the requirements of the Municipal Commissioner, and the interest upon a loan to this amount would constitute a charge upon the Municipal Fund of about 24,000 rupees per annum. The Committee consider that it will be less burdensome to the taxpayers to incur this charge for the present than to collect the taxes in advance—and they accordingly recommend that the first and second sections of the Bill should be omitted.

"A majority of the Committee, however, are of opinion that it would be desirable to reduce the maximum House Rate from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent.

"The Committee approve of the sections III—X relating to the Police Rate, but suggest that section IV. should be amended by declaring the Police Rate due and leviable at the same time and in the same instalments as the Lighting Rate, instead of the House Rate.

"Sections XI. and XIII. are, the Committee consider, useful alterations of the present law; but in the view which the Committee take of the principle upon which the Municipal taxes should be collected section XII. is unnecessary.

"With regard to the Halalcore Cess, the Committee propose to substitute the following provisions instead of section XIV:—

"'Whenever under sec. CXIX. of Act II. of 1865 the Municipal Commissioner shall have caused any house, building or land to be served by a Municipal Halalcore, the Halalcore Cess shall be payable by and levied from the occupiers of such house, building or land, provided always that when such house, building or land is rented in apartments, flats or portions the owner thereof shall furnish to the Municipal Commissioner a list of his tenants with the amount of rent paid by each tenant, at least fifteen days before the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October in each year, and the Municipal Commissioner shall thereupon proceed to recover the Halalcore Cess from such tenants in proportion to the amount of rent paid by each tenant; but if the owner shall neglect to furnish the Municipal Commissioner with such list as aforesaid, the Municipal Commissioner shall proceed to recover the Halalcore Cess from the owner, instead of from the tenants, of such house, building or land so sublet as aforesaid.

"'Moreover, by reason of default of the owner as aforesaid, otherwise, the payment of Halalcore Cess made by tenants under the preceding section shall fall short of the full amount of Halalcore Cess leviable in respect of any house, building or land to be served by a Municipal Halalcore, the owner of such house, building, or land shall be liable to pay the amount of such deficiency, on demand by the Municipal Commissioner.

"'When any person rents any house, building or land from the owner thereof and sublets the same in apartments, flats or portions, such person, for the purpose of the Halalcore Cess shall be deemed to be the owner of such house, building or land.

"'The maximum Halalcore Cess payable by any private person in respect of his own residence shall not exceed rupees seven per mensem; in other cases, the Halalcore Cess, shall not exceed three per cent on the rent payable by such occupier.

"'Section XV. should be retained, and section XXI. should follow it.'

"With regard to section XVI. the Committee propose to add to 'Class I. of the Schedule—' Every merchant, banker or shroff, carrying on business in Bombay in person or as agent—10 Rs.' In Class II. they would omit the words 'Every merchant, banker, shroff, wholesale trader carrying on business in Bombay in person or by agent;' as merchants, bankers, and shroffs in their opinion should be taxed under Class I. an hardship has been found to result, especially to native piece goods dealers, from the use of the expression 'wholesale trader.' In Classes II. and III. they would add 'every owner of a printing press' in the clauses relating to hotelkeepers and others. And in Classes II., III. and IV. they would include (as is done in Madras) 'every person holding a civil appointment under Government or in the service of any joint stock or other public company or trading firm'—placing those whose salary amounts to Rs. 1,000 per month or upwards in the second class, those whose salary amounts to Rs. 500 per month and less than Rs. 1,000 per month in the third class, and in the fourth class those whose salary amounts to Rs. 250 per month and less than Rs. 500.

"Having regard to the constant changes which occur in the personnel of the mercantile community of Bombay, the Committee think that Clause XVII. should be retained; and in view of the proposed License Tax on Government servants and mercantile clerks, the Committee recommend the introduction of a clause into the Act empowering the Municipal Commissioner to require the heads of public offices, joint stock companies and mercantile firms to furnish to him a list of their employes who are subject to the tax.

"The Committee would also suggest that a provision should be introduced declaring the new License Tax leviable on and after 1st January 1868.

"The subject of section XVIII., was much discussed by the Committee, and they proposed that the section should be altered as follows:—

"'Section 146 of Act II. of 1865 is hereby repealed. Whenever the Health Officer shall certify to the Commissioner that any house is so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, and the inhabitants shall consist of more than one family, it shall be lawful for a magistrate, upon proof before him of such overcrowding as aforesaid, to issue an order to the owner of such house requiring him within a period not exceeding one month from the date thereof to abate such overcrowding by ejecting such number of lodgers or tenants as shall be stated in the order, and in case the owner of such house refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20 Rupees for every day after the expiry of the term mentioned in the order, until he shall have complied with such order.'

"No other section of the Bill calls for remark, except section 20, which the Committee propose to omit altogether."

The Chairman said that if any of the Justices had any remarks to make on the Report, now was the time to do it.

LEVYING TAXES IN ADVANCE.

Mr. Crawford thought it would save a good deal of complication if he stated that while the Committee had apparently assented to the Bank of Bombay would permit an overdraft of the Municipal account, he had taken the precaution to ascertain the views of the Bank of Bombay on that point, and the solicitor of the Bank had advised the Directors that, while under their Act, they had the power to allow the Municipality to overdraw, he much doubted whether the Municipality had the power to overdraw. That had been his (Mr. Crawford's) opinion the upshot, and on that very reasonable opinion of the Solicitor of the Bank, the manager had not thought enough to allow him to overdraw. The Bench also fell back on the 253rd section of the Municipal Act which was the only section empowering it to raise any loan, and that Justices would find that that section restricted them to borrowing for works of a permanent character only and not for works for current expenditure. He was decidedly of opinion that borrowing for the purpose of current expenditure was a dangerous and unwise course, and by going into the market and borrowing for even a year three or four lacs of rupees and thereby impairing the credit of the Municipality, when it would be necessary to go into the money market for a large sum for the drainage works, they would be guilty of a gross want of foresight. He thought he could state that the Municipality had not been insolvent since 1856-57. He had looked carefully through the records and he found that up to that time it was customary to recover the whole of the House Rate in advance for the year in one instalment. Where was the disadvantage to householders now when rents had advanced four to five hundred per cent in paying the assessments in advance? The whole of the hardship had been very much magnified, and if it was found that payment half-yearly in advance was too severe a burden, then so far as occupiers were concerned, the taxes could be paid quarterly in advance. He had another observation to make, and it would be borne out by native gentlemen acquainted with the Mofussil. They would tell the Bench that in the Mofussil, all the Government revenue was paid within the year, in fact it was paid in advance, and not a single farthing was allowed to stand over. Yet, here in Bombay, people grumbled at the proposal to make the Municipal taxes payable in advance by half-yearly instalments. But why should the Municipality keep itself in a state of perpetual indebtedness in order to avoid levying its taxes in advance? He put personal feeling out of the question altogether, and he thought it was not fair to keep him (the speaker) or any other in the position of being in debt or to subject him to the annoyance and dunnings of every person with whom the Municipality had to do business. It had been stated that it would be very much less trouble and annoyance to the public to continue to pay the interest of an overdraft, supposing the Municipality got the overdraft; but interest was not all the loss the Municipality had to suffer. In fact, the Municipality had to pay in a thousand indirect ways. It had to pay its contractors, and the result was instead of paying Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 a year, it paid indirectly as much again besides subjecting the whole of the rate-payers to incredible annoyance. He felt very sure that when this matter came before the Legislative Council of Bombay or the Government of India, the Municipality would never get the power of raising a loan for current expenditure.

Mr. J. M. Maclean: Is the report to be discussed clause by clause, or taken as a whole?

The Chairman: Whatever course is most convenient. Clause by clause. You can hold me as moving all the clauses of the Report.

Mr. Gumpert asked in how many accounts the Bank of Bombay kept the Municipal money?

Mr. Crawford: In one account.

Mr. Gumpert did not see how the Municipality could be a debtor, as the ordinary expenditure was drawn upon the Drainage Fund.

Mr. Crawford said there had never been a single draft on the Vehar Water Fund, and on the other hand, the Vehar Water Fund had been largely indebted to the Municipal Fund. The expense came to upwards of six lacs of rupees, and he only sought to overdraw four. Money, must be got by some means.

Mr. Maclean: Is it only for this year that you ask four lacs of rupees? You do not want four lacs of rupees every year afterwards to provide you with the means of carrying on the business of the Municipality?

Mr. Crawford said the money was required for the present year. The old Municipal Commission had incurred liabilities for 1866 of 12 or 13 lacs of rupees, which had to be paid between 1st January and 31st December 1866. At the same time the Town Duties were cut off. But in 1865, when he entered upon office, the Municipality had not one farthing of its own, and had to borrow three lacs from the Drainage Fund. Then, last year, he had to go on overdrawing from the Bank of Bombay. At one time he had overdrawn four lacs of rupees, but at the present moment the amount of the overdraft had been reduced to Rs. 2,50,000. At the present moment also the Municipality was at a standstill, and there was a great number of payments to meet. If the Municipality had all that was due to it, it would have a lac and a quarter of surplus. As he had already said, the liabilities amounted to very nearly six lacs.

Mr. Maclean said his objection to the change which Mr. Crawford proposed was, that he introduced a permanent alteration to meet a temporary deficit. He thought it would be very much better to raise the deficit by means of taxation—by using the powers of the Municipal Act to levy taxation to provide the sum which Mr. Crawford required as a cash balance.

Mr. Crawford: There is a difficulty in the way of that course being adopted, and it is that the Act does not allow the Bench to increase the rates of taxation during the progress of the year.

Mr. Maclean: But surely there is no difficulty in getting the Justices to levy extra taxation.

The Chairman: We have no power to levy extra taxes during the year.

Mr. Maclean: Not this year, but it could be levied next year.

The Chairman said there would be no objection, if the Justices were of opinion that the best way of raising the money was by means of a temporary loan, to asking the Legislature to introduce a clause into the Bill now before the Legislative Council for that purpose.

Mr. James Taylor thought the question before the Bench was too large a question to be dealt with thus summarily. It would be remembered that the Governor General vetoed the Municipal Bill to bepass law rather out of respect for the Governor of Bombay than for its own intrinsic merits, for it was so badly drawn. (A laugh.) He thought the Municipality should remain under the Act as it stood until it expired, which would be in three years from its date. Then the Act could be thoroughly revised. It was a very unsatisfactory thing to pass an Act one year and to revise it the next, but the Bombay Legislature had got an unfortunate reputation in that way. (A laugh.) The Commissioner had worked very energetically for the improvement of the Municipality, and it was the wish of the Bench to support him as far as possible, but the Bench (Mr. James Taylor) had very great objections to giving him power to levy the Municipal taxes in advance. He had not been able to give the subject consideration—it was his own fault perhaps, but on general principles he was satisfied that the Act required such an overhauling that the Bench had better leave it alone until the time came for getting a new one. He quite agreed with Mr. Gumpert that there must always be a balance in the Bank, that being so, he did not know why the Commissioner was brought to a standstill at the beginning of the year, but he supposed it was because the assessments were in arrear.

Mr. Crawford: Exactly. (A laugh.)

Mr. Taylor: The Drainage Fund should last for a time, and enable the Commissioner to make his payments. But I really think the subject should remain over in the meantime.

The Chairman: Do you make any proposition to defer the consideration of the Report?

Mr. Taylor: I merely threw out the suggestion, he did not make any motion to that effect.

The Chairman: We have to put some definite proposition before the Bench. I therefore propose that the first recommendation of the Report as to collecting the Municipal taxes in advance should be adopted.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy, in moving an amendment, said that from the explanation which had just been made by their excellent Commissioner, he believed he was not to have the taxes in advance, and he did not think it was proper for the Municipality to be always borrowing money and living from hand to mouth. Before 1857, the Municipal assessments were paid generally a year in advance. Since that time the collection had been made in arrear, but he believed that the whole Government taxes were collected in India within the year and he did not see why the Municipal rates should not be collected in the same way. Besides there was the impropriety of sanctioning any overdraft of the cash account for the purposes of carrying on the current expenditure was improper, and which he for one would not get another way in which to raise the income of the Municipality, and that was to raise the House Rate (oh, oh,) but that was a point which would more properly come under discussion when that section of the Act came to be considered. That however struck him as one of the best ways of meeting the temporary deficiency of the present year, and he had very much pleasure in supporting the recommendation of the Committee that it was inexpedient to collect the Municipal Taxes in advance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter thought it would be well that the Bench should understand whether the collection of taxes in advance would be carried by the Legislature. It was originally intended to levy the taxes in advance, and he did not see that the objections advanced would apply to raising a temporary loan for supplying the Commissioner with a cash balance. It could only be economy that could make and keep the finances of the Municipality square. It was only by economy that the Bench could ever have that margin which was all that the Commissioner required. He saw no difficulty in asking the Government to introduce a clause to authorise the Commissioner to overdraw his account from time to time. The Bank of Bombay, it appeared, was entitled to permit an overdraft; the Commissioner was not entitled to ask it to allow one; but the necessary power could be given to the Municipal Commissioner to overdraw his account, and that power would be readily availed of by the Bank of Bombay, because the Bank could not get a better security for its money, it being apparent that the taxes could only be three months in arrear. He saw no difficulty in that course, and he had to repeat his hope that the Bench would not cast the very heavy burden upon the poorer householders of making them pay their taxes in advance.

Mr. Crawford said that the Chairman had adverted to the fact of there being 15,000 householders paying less than Rs. 500 a year. It should not be forgotten that though there were about 15,000 houses under Rs. 500 a year that number included huts of all kinds, and at least one half of this number might belong to the richer class of house owners in Bombay. These 15,000 included the huts on the flats and at the numbers and on the outlying lands embraced in the Municipal limits being about fourteen square miles. He thought their worthy Chairman had not allowed sufficient weight for another view of the loss sustained by the Municipality, and that was the loss sustained by the present arrangement. Under the present circumstances of the Municipal exchequer, the Municipality had to pay at an enhanced rate for every article of supply which it obtained. He estimated this at Rs. 60,000, and he would add Rs. 65,000 more to represent the extortion that was practised upon the Municipality in cases where it owed money or where payment of its debts might be postponed. He did think this was a state in which the Municipality of Bombay should be, and he did not doubt that the Bench, while allowing every weight to the excellent arguments which had been used against the proposal, would also remember what had been said in favour of it.

The amendment was then put and carried by 24 to 21.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE HOUSE RATE.

The next paragraph of the Report was the proposal of a majority of the Committee that the maximum of the House Rate be reduced from ten per cent. to 7½ per cent. This paragraph was laid on record.

Mr. Maclean wished to propose an amendment on this section of the Report. He thought it would be extremely inconsistent for the Bench to go up to the Legislature and ask the Legislature to propose a Bill for further sources of taxation, on the ground that the revenue fell very far short of the expenditure, while at the same time they asked them to reduce one of the most fruitful sources of Municipal taxation. There was no property in the island that could bear taxation so well as house property. He had just been looking at some statistics bearing upon the question now before the Bench, and from these he gathered that in 1854 the assessable value of house property in Bombay amounted to 68½ lacs; by the year 1864 it had risen to 117½ lacs. For the year 1866 it stood at 112½ lacs. In other words the value of house property had increased in the ten years 1857 to 1866 by 44 lacs of rupees, notwithstanding the terrible depreciation that had taken place during the latter year. The temporary depreciation this year had caused a fall of only five per cent. below the level reached in the year 1854. All house occupiers would agree with him that they paid as much now in 1867 for the privilege of occupying a house as they had to do in 1864, and the certainty was that the value of house property in Bombay would continue to increase because the area was extremely limited and population was constantly flowing into it from various quarters of the world at a very rapid rate. It would be in extremely bad taste for the Bench to go to Government and ask Government to reduce the house rate. In the Estimates and Resolutions appended to the published draft of the Bill now before the Legislative Council to amend the Municipal Act, Mr. Ellis, in whose charge the Bill was, stated that it was agreed that there was no probability of a house rate so high as ten per cent. being tenable for many years to come, and the retention of this maximum house rate produced needless apprehension in the minds of householders. Let Mr. Maclean only think if they had thought that the last section of the clause answered the first, for if every body was agreed that there was no chance of the house rate being increased there could not be any ground for reducing the House Rate. There was no reason for doing so in the circumstances might arise which rendered it necessary to call up money in some way or other, and there was no mode in which it could be done so well as by increasing the House Rate. There was not very much chance of the Town Duties Bill being passed by the Legislature. The present question was simply a question between the landlords and the other portions of the community. It was a question whether the tax be levied on the landlords or on the community generally, whereas town duties remained upon the person who had first to pay them.

The Chairman thought the householders had a sufficient guarantee under the present Act. The house rate was to be fixed by the Bench and submitted to Government. But there was another observation he wished to make on this subject. Mr. Munguldass had made some very strong allusions (he (the Chairman) had adduced, but which failed to convince him. Nevertheless, though Mr. Munguldass had rejected his arguments when considering the first proposition, he had accepted them and would avail himself in the second. That showed the value he attached to the arguments which had been adduced. (Laughter.)

The amendment was then put and carried by 26 to 17.

THE LEVYING OF THE POLICE RATE.

On the motion of Mr. Venayekro Juggonath Sunkersett, seconded by Rao Saheb Wishwanath Mundlick, an amendment on the recommendation of the Committee in reference to the levying of the Police rate was unanimously agreed to. It was to the effect that the police rate be recovered at the same time and in the same manner as the Halalcore cess.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE DISCUSSION.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Hunter the futher consideration of the report was adjourned and that the Bench might dispose of some special business which was to be brought before it.

ADDRESS TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The Chairman rose to move "That an address be presented to H. E. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K. C. B. and G. C. S. I. on his retirement from the Government of Bombay." He said:—In moving the presentation of this address I mean to say a very few words to you, Gentlemen, for the consideration of the gentlemen here present. I think you will all agree with me in this, that of all the Governors that Bombay ever had there has not been one who had the interests of Bombay more sincerely at heart, or shown a more intelligent appreciation of those interests than His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere. (Hear, hear.) Not only with regard to the constitution of the Bench and the powers which under his Government have been conferred upon it, but Sir Bartle Frere shown himself to be above the level of ordinary Indian statesmen. I think I may say that in every department of which he has had charge he has shown himself to be in the most important of all truths in regard to the Government of India, and that is this—the right of the non-official population to take a share in the administration of the country. (Hear, hear.) Whatever eloquence than I have at command, the University of Bombay could testify their sense of the policy which he had pursued towards them in promoting free thought, and in inviting every element of thought in the community to the governing body of that great educational institution. In regard to this Bench which I take to be the most thoroughly independent public body that exists in the peninsula, His Excellency has shown that he fully appreciated the value of the elements of Bombay to adjust their own Municipal affairs. Similar bodies now exist in Calcutta and Madras but in a condition of much greater subordination to the central authority than the Municipal body of Bombay. No doubt the authority of the State to a certain extent controls the administration of the Bench, but so far as the administration of Sir Bartle Frere has shown, it is jealous of the newly-appointed privileges of the Bench and will not interfere with them. From a public body like the Bench it is peculiarly fitting that a tribute of gratitude should be paid to that Governor who has established it upon so free and influential a footing, and I am sure it is unnecessary for me to say that the address should be presented to His Excellency on his retirement from the Government of Bombay. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy seconded the motion.

Rao Wishwanath Narrayen Mundlick in supporting the motion said that it was one which must recommend itself to the Bench in a very peculiar manner. He thought a free discussion of Municipal measures was a thing which had not its equal in any country. There might have been antiquarian times when there might have been municipal government, and one of the speakers, when the present Municipal Act was under discussion, said that there were facilities for Municipal Government in this country. By that sort of facilities he supposed the speaker must have meant the village system, which was no doubt very ancient in its constitution, but it properly reformed would facilitate the introduction of Municipal Government to a very great extent. There was no doubt that the Government of a country like India could do much to strengthen the hands of a Municipality in addition to marking by which its influence being externally perceived. When therefore the experiment of Municipal administration was set on foot on Bombay under the new Act, the character of Municipal Government was to a great extent, to be expected to be influenced by the Government which was legally the superior of that Municipality. He had no hesitation in saying that the Government of Sir Bartle Frere had always courted a free discussion of all measures that had been started by the Bench or that had been sent to the Bench for their opinion. Allusion had been made to the Municipal bodies at Madras and Calcutta. He had no wish to disparage any sister institution in other parts of India, but he must say that he was proud of the Municipality of which the Government of Bombay were all components. For this reason, whatever differences there might have been either among the constituent elements of the Bench or whatever differences there might have been with the Government of Bombay which had watched the workings of the Municipality, they had been always intelligently and freely discussed with a view to the solution of the numerous and intricate questions that had often come before the Bench,—either started originally by the members of it or suggested by the Government. For all this he thought they owned a deep debt to the retiring Governor, who had watched over this as well as many of the other municipal institutions of the country with an interest which he believed had not been surpassed, and which he was not sure had been often equalled in this country. (Applause).

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee could not allow this proposition to go to the meeting and voted as he had no doubt it would be unanimously and cordially without saying a few words for himself in reference to it. The great interest which Sir Bartle Frere had taken in the affairs of this Municipality would be seen by a perusal of the discussions and the labours of the Legislative Council when the present Municipal Act was passed. These discussions were read at the time with watchful interest, and those who read them could not fail to perceive the great interest and the watchfulness which he displayed over the Municipal affairs of this town. He (Mr. Dossabhoy) remembered very well when he on one occasion met the Honorable Munguldass Nathoobhoy and was talking about the new Municipal Act, he remembered up to this day what he said. It was this: "Sir Bartle Frere was paying a great deal of attention to this Act, and as long as he was at the head of the Government, there was no doubt that the interests of the Municipality would be watched and properly preserved." They had had many evidences of his unceasing interest in the affairs of the Municipality. He would only mention one instance which had struck him very much. When making a selection from among the native community of members for this Bench, Sir Bartle Frere had gone beyond all his predecessors in the magnitude of his choice. Without making any reflection on the native members who had formerly enjoyed the monopoly of being selected, he might repeat that Sir Bartle Frere had gone beyond their circle and sought for men who were to a great extent representative of the native community. (Hear, hear.) In former times, most of the Justices were leading natives from among the wealthy classes, and there were among them men both good and bad, but those who had watched the affairs of the Municipality as he had done during the last fifteen years (for though he had not been all that time a member of the Bench, yet as being connected with the Press he had to watch it) would find that the European Justices had had it all their own way owing to the difficulty the Native Justices had of expressing their opinions in English. He did not blame the European Justices for that; it was the necessary consequence of the composition of the Bench. But now as the Bench had seen there was a happy rivalry between Native and European Justices and he trusted this rivalry would always lead to a correct result as it had done this day. He believed Sir Bartle Frere had done a great deal to send proper Justices to the Bench. (Applause.)

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried with applause.

The Chairman then read the draft of the address which was also approved of, and the Clerk was instructed to communicate with the Secretary to His Excellency with the view of getting His Excellency to appoint a day for receiving the address.

The meeting then adjourned.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1867.

Third Day, Tuesday, 5th February.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THE KHOJAH STREET MURDER.

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, and the following gentlemen were sworn on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Foreman.—ANDREW HAY, Esq.

Alex. Wallace, Francis James Candy, William Sim, James Sigg, Donald Graham, Thomas Henry Moore, William Christian, Charles Lovett Yates, Donald Robertson, Robert Love King, and George Wilkins Terry, Esquires.

James Wilson, a Greek, aged 28, Georgio Apostolo, a Greek, aged 30, George Nicholas, an Austrian, aged 27, and Joseph Peters, a Greek, aged 28, were indicted with having on the 19th of December 1866 murdered one Lalla Vurjorjee, and also with abetting the said murder. They were also charged on separate indictments with the murders of Ussa Premjee, Munna Vurjorjee, and a boy named Noopa Mansing; and also with abetting the said murders. Each of the prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The Hon'ble the Advocate General (Mr. Bayley), with Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson, appeared for the Crown; Mr. McCulloch for Wilson and Apostolo; Mr. Hayllar for Nicholas; and Mr. Taylor, for Peters.

On the application of Mr. McCulloch His Lordship permitted Wilson, who is suffering from dysentery, and the others to be seated during the trial.

The Advocate General said:—It now became his painful duty to lay before the jury the facts connected with this most fearful murder, and he should do so as briefly as he could; but he feared he should have to require their attention for some little time, as he should have to narrate the material evidence which would be given by most of the witnesses,—upwards of thirty in number. The prisoners at the bar were charged with the murder of one Lalla Vurjorjee, which was committed in a house in Khojah Street, a model of which was on the table before them, on the 9th of December last. The three prisoners, Apostolo, Nicholas, and Peters, were formerly in the employ of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company; but at the time this murder took place they had been out of employ for about 25 days. About two or three evenings before the murder was committed, they were seen together at the Cross Keys Tavern—a tavern at no great distance from the scene of this occurrence—in the Duncan Road; and on the evening immediately preceding the night of the murder, two of them, Wilson and Nicholas, were also seen together. Now it appeared that Wilson and Peters, on the Wednesday preceding the Sunday, the 9th December, took a room next adjoining that in which the murder was committed, and which had been occupied by a woman named Mariam, with whom Wilson was on terms of intimacy. They hired the room at Rs. 6 a month from the Parsee who keeps a little shop immediately underneath it. Wilson was asked by this Parsee when he was going to bring his furniture in, and he replied on the following day. He took possession on the following day, which was Thursday, but he placed no furniture in it during his occupation of it. After describing the house and its position by means of the model and a plan, the learned counsel went on to say that the room was occupied by the murdered Marwarrees, but it was not connected with any other house in the chawl. Downstairs in that house was a large box in which the owner of the premises kept his property, and on the top of which the owner slept on the night on which he lost his life. Upstairs is the room, where on the night in question the the three other Marwarrees slept—the boy in a corner, the other two in another part of the room. Now, the room which the woman Mariam had previously occupied, and which Wilson took possession of a few days previously to the murder, was immediately adjoining; the only access to it was by stairs having no connection with the Marwarrees' shop; but in consequence of the looseness of the planks any person coming up the steps and going along the passage could see through the crevices between the planks everything and everybody in the Marwarrees' upper room. Another room was occupied by a married women named Gunga. At the back were two windows, and there was also a gully opening out into a cross-street called Duncan Road street. That road on the night in question was full of night-soil, and any person crossing it would naturally have his feet and the lower portions of his trowsers soiled with it.

His Lordship suggested that copies of the map should be handed to the jury, so as to enable them to follow the Advocate General's description.

This was accordingly done, several copies being handed to the jury.

The Advocate General continued: He had told them that Wilson and Peters had rented a room in the house in question, without putting any furniture into it, on the Wednesday previous. On the Saturday evening Gunga went out, and passed the room which was occupied by them. The door was then open, and she saw Wilson in the room. On her return in an hour or an hour and half the door was closed. She went into her own room and fell asleep, but before doing so she heard voices in Wilson's room. The two apartments being separated by merely a tatta wall, she could easily hear any conversation if she chose to listen to it. Between this and the next morning there was a blank. In the upper room of the Marwarrees' house a candle was burning, by the light of which any person on the outside who looked through the chinks in the partition would be enabled to see whether the inmates were asleep or not: and about the time mentioned, the Marwarree who was sleeping in the room below was awoke by a person making an attempt to stab him. The blow was not fatal, and the person stabbed the Marwarree again. The Marwarree crawled from off the box on which he was sleeping, managed to open one of the doors, and raised an alarm. Who the person was who tried to stab him, the Marwarree stated at his examination that he did not know, but it appeared to be like the prisoner Apostolo.

Mr. McCulloch said that perhaps it would be better to abstain from saying what this person did, as he (Mr. McCulloch) should probably object to the depositions being received.

The Advocate General said he would willingly accede to this request if there was any ground for it; but considering that the Marwarree was examined in the presence of the four prisoners, he (the learned counsel) apprehended that the deposition taken on that occasion would be quite legitimate evidence to be laid before the jury. But if His Lordship expressed any opinion against his making this statement, of course he would not make it.

His Lordship said he did not think he should be justified in preventing the learned counsel making any statement.

The Advocate General continued: This Marwarree was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he was examined by a police magistrate in the presence of all the four prisoners, and he described what he (the learned counsel) had just stated. He did not identify any of the prisoners; he said he thought the man who struck him was like the second prisoner Apostolo. About the same time an entry having been made in the upstairs room in which the three Marwarrees slept, the boy in a corner, the other two in another part of the room. Now, the room which the woman Mariam had previously occupied, and which

side that evening was Nicholas. It was about half past 8 P. M. When Wilson came out in about a quarter of an hour, they both went away together.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: The tavern is kept by a Parsee, and is visited by persons like sailors. Taverns in that locality are frequented by persons of the class of the prisoners.

By Mr. Taylor: Peters is the last prisoner at the bar I saw him five or six times before this occurrence.

By the Court: Nicholas did not come into the tavern with Wilson on the above evening.

Francis Rozario examined by the Advocate General: I have known the prisoner Apostolo for about six months past. On the 1st December last, he came into my room and said he had come from Kurrachee. He said he had no money, and that he was sick, and asked me to keep him in my room. He remained in my room for six days, and I gave him his meals. He did not pay me, because he had no money. He remained with me for six days besides the 1st December last. I last saw him at 6 P. M. on a Saturday, when he left my room, saying he was going for a walk.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: I am quite positive that he stayed only six days with me, and that he came to me on the 1st December.

Re-examined by the Advocate General: Those six days were continuous—one after another.

Framjee Shapoorjee examined by Mr. Ferguson: I keep a toddy shop in Khoja street, on the ground floor of a chawl consisting of five compartments including the Marwarrees', who occupied the northern end of the chawl. I occupied the whole of the lower part except the portion given to the Marwarrees, and a portion of the upper floor. A room on the upper storey next to that of the Marwarrees was occupied by the prisoner Wilson, and the room next to it by a woman named Gungo. One Mariam, woman, occupied for a month the room afterwards let to Wilson. I gave it to Wilson on the 5th December last. Mariam had left about a week days before Wilson came. The Marwarrees have lived in that house as long as I can think. Wilson paid me Rs. 6 a month in advance. Mariam paid me the same amount. Wilson took possession of the room on the 5th December. He brought with him nothing but some bedding. I saw him on the 7th December with the prisoner Peters. It was about half-past 8 P. M., and I saw them going upstairs into Wilson's room. I again saw Wilson coming downstairs, after having taken off his coat, for the purpose of lighting a candle. I asked him why he had not brought his things: and he said he would bring them the next day. I know four Marwarrees lived in the north end of the chawl: their names were Asia Premu, Muma Vadhuja, Nopa Massey, and Lalla. Nopa Massey was a boy. I saw Asia and Lalla on the night of the murder. I also saw the other two, who had been murdered, the next day at 3 A. M. I saw Asia add Lalla at Jamsetjee Hospital. I saw the dead bodies of the other two Marwarrees at 6 A. M., on Sunday, lying in their room upstairs.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: I mean to say that I first saw Asia and Lalla at the hospital at 3 A. M., and afterwards, at 6 A. M., saw the dead bodies in my house. I did not see other persons going into Wilson's room before this evening. I look after the business of the toddy-shop myself; and take no particular notice of the persons going into the rooms upstairs, or adjoining my shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor: I did not see Peters at any time before the evening of the murder. There was a light in my shop, but none outside.

Re-examined by the Advocate General: There was a light in a tumbler in my shop, by which I could see a person passing by. I shut up the shop at 11 daily, and live in another house. On the evening of the murder a sepoy came to my house to tell me of the murder. I went first to the house, but the police did not allow me to go up, and I then went to the hospital. I have no doubt that I saw Wilson and Peters going up into Wilson's room.

By the Court: The door of the staircase remained open the whole day, and at night until all the tenants went to sleep. When Wilson and Peters came there was nothing to prevent their ascending upstairs at once.

Gungu, woman, examined by the Advocate General: I am a shoe-maker and lived in a room above the toddy shop of the last witness. I have left the house since this occurrence. I remember Wilson and Peters coming to live in the adjoining room on a Thursday, preceding the day of the murder. That was the first time I saw them on the premises. They used to remain in the house till 9 A. M., when they went out together. I saw them on two nights. At 8 P.M. on the Saturday when the murder took place I had occasion to go out. As I passed Wilson's room, I saw him alone in his room, sitting on a mattress. I went to the house of a caste-fellow at a short distance: I took my meals there. I returned to my room about 9 P.M., and I passed by Wilson's door shut. After I went into my room I heard two voices in Wilson's room. I thought they were talking in English. I do not understand any other save my own language. I then went to bed and fell asleep.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: On two nights preceding the murder I saw the prisoners talking or smoking cheroots. About 8 A.M. on the Saturday I went to Colaba, and returned home at 9 P.M. the same day. I work at Colaba, and go there at 8 A.M. every day. I heard from my husband that these Europeans left the house at 9 o'clock in the morning. I don't know of my own knowledge when they left.

Re-examined by the Advocate General: My husband is ill at the hospital, and is unable to come here.

By the Court: I knew a woman named Mariam who occupied the other room before Wilson came. She was a prostitute. I saw no persons coming to visit her at the house. It may be about a week before Wilson came that Mariam left the house.

Ally Khan examined by Mr. Ferguson: I am a sepoy of the Bombay police, C. 98. I remember the morning of Sunday, the 9th December. I received orders from a naik about a quarter past 3 o'clock that morning to take two men to the Jamsetjee hospital. I model Jooks like the house from which I removed the men.

By the Court: The men were alive, but were wounded.

Mr. Gopinath Wasudew examined by the Advocate General: I am the acting chief interpreter to the acting Chief Magistrate of Police. About 5 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 9th December, I acted as interpreter when Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee took the dying deposition of Asia Premajee. He was wounded and lying down on a cot. He made answers to questions by the magistrate, which I interpreted. The prisoners were present, and the magistrate asked each of them if they had any questions to ask. They all said in English they had no questions to ask. After the magistrate had recorded the deposition I interpreted it to the dying man, after which the magistrate, in my presence, put his signature to the document. Mr. Dosabhoy also took the deposition of Lalla Vajungjee, a wounded man, at the Jamsetjee Hospital. The four prisoners were present at the time. I interpreted what was said. Questions were put by the magistrate in English which I interpreted into Gujeratee, and answers were given in Gujeratee, which I rendered into English. I correctly translated the questions and answers. Mr. Dosabhoy understands Gujeratee perfectly. It being his native language. The prisoners were asked by Mr. Dosabhoy if they had any questions to put, and they replied in English that they had none. I interpreted to Lalla Vajungjee what Mr. Dosabhoy had written, and he put his mark to the deposition. Lalla Vajungjee understood Gujeratee.

By the Court: Mr. Dosabhoy asked the prisoners, at the conclusion of each deposition, whether they had any questions to put. He asked them in English. I interpreted Gujeratee answers into English sufficiently loud to be heard by the prisoners. I am quite sure I did.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: The Marwarrees spoke in the Gujeratee language. Mr. Dosabhoy spoke once in Gujeratee to Lalla Vajungjee. "Go on quickly, don't be impatient." I did not translate this remark into English to the prisoners.

Mr. McCulloch objected to the remark going to the jury because it was not at the time translated to the prisoners. His Lordship said it was important to know what the remark was, and he could not except it. Mr. McCulloch submitted it was an accidental error on the part of the magistrate, which vitiated the proceeding. His Lordship was of opinion that it did not, that the remark was immaterial; and that, though Mr. McCulloch was perfectly right in raising the objection, His Lordship did not think it was of sufficient importance to be taken a note of.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee examined by the Advocate General: I am Third Magistrate of Police. I am perfectly familiar with the English language, and Gujeratee is my native language. On Sunday morning, the 9th December, I took the depositions of two Marwarrees at the Jamsetjee Hospital. I administered the usual solemn affirmation to Asia Premu, which was interpreted by the interpreter. The four prisoners were near enough at the time to hear what was going on. Asia's answers were correctly translated to me by Gopinath Wasudew, the interpreter, and I wrote them down. I put them into better English than the interpreter could give them; in no way, however, altering the sense. From my own knowledge of Gujeratee. I can say the depositions were correctly taken down. I asked the prisoners in English if they had any questions to ask, and they said "no." Asia Premu seemed to me to be dying. He put his signature to the deposition. The same morning, at the hospital, I took the deposition of Lalla Vajungjee, who also appeared to be dying. Gopinath Wasudew acted as interpreter. The four prisoners were present. I wrote down correctly in English the substance of what Lalla Vajungjee said in Gujaratee. Lalla appeared to be excited. Two or three times, instead of answering my questions, he said "oh, father, I am dying, I am dying." I told him to be quiet, have patience, and then answer my questions,—nothing more than that. I asked the prisoners if they had any questions to put: they declined to examine him and said "no," in English. The deposition was translated to Lalla Vajungjee, and he then put his mark to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: I knew that the prisoners were not Englishmen. On the occasion of the depositions being taken, I and the interpreter were the only persons who spoke English. The prisoners understood me when I asked them in English whether they had any questions to put; but in an important case like this, I took care to put the question in another form a second time. During the examination of the two Marwarrees, who were both excited, an apothecary gave them something to drink. Lalla was more excited than the other Marwarree. The examination lasted about half an hour. I did not take down any irrelevant answer by the witness, and it was not interpreted to the prisoners. No question was put or reported by me in Guzeratee which had not been previously put in English. When the witness gave an answer which was not quite explicit, the answer was still translated into English for the benefit of the prisoners, but the question was repeated by me in Guzeratee for a more explicit answer.

Re-examined: I had every reason to believe that the prisoners understood English. Every thing material that passed, both in the way of question and answer, was stated and interpreted in English.

By the Court: Everything substantial that was said relating to the matter in enquiry, was taken down by me. Each deposition, when completed, was read aloud in English: and not one of the [illegible] with to cross examine, although asked to do so.

Custoor Vajungjee, brother of Lalla Vajungjee, recollected being called on Sunday morning, the 9th December, to the shop of Muma Vuddajee in Khoja street. He saw his brother lying near the smaller shop door, wounded in many parts of his body. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, whither witness accompanied him. He was present when his deposition was taken by the magistrate, and continued to remain near him until he died. He died on Monday.

Omna Premna, brother of Asia Premna, recollected having identified his body at the Coronor's inquest held over it.

The Advocate General offered in evidence the deposition of Asia and Lalla. His Lordship thought some evidence should be called to show that the prisoners understood English before he could allow the deposition to be admitted in evidence. The Advocate General said he would now call Mr. Edgington simply as to the prisoners' knowledge of English, but that it would be necessary to recall him at a subsequent stage of the enquiry.

Mr. Alfred Edgington, Chief Superintendent of Police, said he had charge of this case from 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 9th December. He saw all the prisoners on that morning, and believed that he spoke to them all. He had some previous acquaintance with Wilson, Apostolo, and Peters, and had frequently conversed with them. Wilson speaks and understands English very well; Apostolo speaks it indifferently, but understands ordinary English fairly well; Peters speaks and understands it almost as well as Wilson, and much better than Apostolo. Witness was present when the dying depositions of the two Marwarrees were taken down at the Jamsetjee Hospital; and he believed that the prisoners understood all that passed. They did not ask for an interpreter. At the Fort Police Court, Nicholas occasionally put questions through an interpreter; but they all seemed to understand everything that was said in English.

Mr. Richard Bolton Barton, acting Chief Magistrate, remembered having secured the services of an interpreter to interpret to the prisoners such portions as they did not understand, at the investigation in the Fort Police Court. One or two of them put a few questions through the interpreter; but none of them required any of the answers given in English to be interpreted.

Henry Williams, an Italian, acted as interpreter at the Fort Police Court at the trial of the prisoners. One or two of them put a few questions through him, but none of them asked him for the explanation of any of the answers given by the witness. They all appeared to understand everything that was said in English.

Mr. McCulloch objected to the reception of the deposition of Asia Premajee on the ground that [illegible] to prove that the man Asia Premajee, who died at the hospital, was the man whose dying deposition was taken by the magistrate; because Asia's brother was not present when the deposition was taken.

Dr. Wellington Gray and Mr. Tighe, Superintendent of Police, were called and examined, but the missing link could not be supplied until the examination of Mr. Inspector Dodson, who was the first police officer present in the Marwarree's house shortly after the murder, and who saw Lalla and Asia in the shop and at the hospital, and was present when Asia's deposition was taken by the magistrate.

The two depositions were here admitted into evidence and read to the jury.

Gunnoo Gopal, police constable, No. 109, was on duty in the neighbourhood of the Kharra Talao on the morning of Sunday, the 9th December, about 3 A. M., when he heard a cry of "Oh father; I am dead." As he went up to the door of a house in Khojah street, on the right hand side, he saw three Europeans coming out hurriedly and pass along the street towards the tank. They were met by a fourth European, who came out of the gully in the rear of the house. Witness raised an alarm as the men tried to run away. Three of them went one way, and the fourth towards the Khara Talao. Witness pursued the three, crying out "sepoy, catch thief." A policeman named Bhawoo, on duty at a short distance, attempted to seize them, but did not succeed. The three Europeans then went out of witness's sight.

Cross-examined by the Court: The four Europeans ran together until they reached witness's post, where they separated. Three of them turned to the right, and the fourth ran straight on. The three ran by the side of the tank, and then turned into Khojah street, and ran on until the corner of Muccoon Goojur street, where one went into Duncan Road and two took another way. Witness there heard of an injury to Bhawoo sepoy. He lost sight of the men, and, it being a dark night, he could not follow them after they separated.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: Khojah street, the Duncan cross street, and the street by the side of the tank are not lighted with gas lamps.

Bhawoo Sumbajee, a policeman, examined by Mr. Scoble, said he was posted near the junction of Muccoon Goojur street with Khojah street. There were two gas lamps near the post. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 9th December, while at his post, witness heard an alarm proceeding from Khojah street. Just at the moment, he saw three Europeans running, followed by a sepoy who raised the alarm. They ran towards him and he attempted to stop them. He saw their faces; they were the prisoners Wilson, Nicholas, and Peters. He had no doubt the prisoners were the men. He seized one of them—he could not say which—upon which they all three attacked him, and one of them struck him with a knife in the left side of his breast. The blow cut through his coat and clothes and made a slight wound. The clothes are produced. Witness then let go his hold of the man. Two of the men then went straight on towards Null Bazaar along Khojah street, and the third went towards Duncan Road. Witness followed the latter, and kept him in sight, until he was arrested by Constable Fleet. The man seized was the prisoner Peters.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch: Witness was as calm and collected after receiving the blow as he was now. It was his duty not to be excited. He could identify the men after the momentary glance he had at them.

By Mr. Hayllar: All the three men had knives in their hands. One of them had a hat on his head; the other two were bare-headed. Witness could not say which of them struck him with the knife.

By the Court: Witness was not thrown down by the attack. He never saw any of the Europeans before.

Mr. Thomas Fleet, constable, examined by Mr. Scoble, said he was on his rounds in Duncan Road between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 9th December. He heard an alarm raised and went into the direction from which it proceeded. He saw the prisoner Peters running towards him: he ran right into witness's arms. He was out of breath, and had his hat, coat, and boots in his hand. He said he was sleeping on a verandah, when a sepoy drove him out. Witness went with prisoner some part of the street, but could see no sepoy, and returned to Muccoon Goojur street. He met the two policemen above referred to. Witness then went with prisoner to the Mombadevi chowkey where he met the prisoner Nicholas in charge of Inspector McIntyre. Nicholas had blood on his waist and drawers, and his hands appeared to have been washed in fresh blood. The prisoner Peters had a spot of blood in the palm of his right hand. There were no stains of blood upon his clothes. Mr. Tighe, Superintendent, asked Nicholas, in witness's presence, to account for the stains of blood upon him; and his reply was "I don't know, I was drunk." He was quite sober at the time. Mr. Tighe also put the question to Peters, who denied that it was a spot of blood on the palm of his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor: Witness examined Peter's hand by the gas light. There was no scratch on his hand, and the mark was of blood. He had his clothes in his hands, and he did not appear to have been disturbed from sleep. He had socks on his feet, which had no marks of blood upon them. He had no weapon with him.

Re-examined by the Advocate General: We examined Peters' hand within an inch of the gas light, which had no glass over it. The stain was about half the size of a two anna silver piece, and was dry.

To the Court: I am certain it was a blood mark. I had the prisoners with me over half an hour before I examined the mark.

There being no chance of finishing the case to-night, further enquiry was adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The jury were not to be allowed to separate, and were accommodated for the night within the Court premises.

The Court rose at 8-15 P. M.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE Union Jack proudly floating at the end of a long pole, erected on a scaffy-look-looking building, situated opposite the verandah of the Byculla Club, early this morning, announced to the citizens of, and sojourners in, our "Tight little Island," that to-day was the inauguration of our Isthmian games. From an early hour the centre of the Race Course, which is made up of paddy-fields and washermen's miniature lakes, barring the sweetness of their water, commenced throwing off its usual sombre look and garbing itself in brighter colours: booths being erected in different parts by vendors of fruit and sweetmeats, with stands for cooling drinks of sherbet. The European portion of the gathering was also, we are happy to say, now forgotten time [illegible] the "White Man," of the Exchange Divan, with an eye to the main thing, had pitched a commodious and comfortable marquee, where the inner man could be refreshed. From 12 o'clock a steady stream of all races commenced pouring down the Belasis Road towards the Course; while the descriptions of vehicles was perfectly overwhelming. Three o'clock was, however, the fashionable hour, from which time the balcony of the Byculla Club, which was placed at the disposal of the guests of members, showed a gathering of the beauty and fashion of Bombay; and shortly before the first bell rang was thronged with the *elite*; among whom we noticed Lady and the Misses Frere. Both services musically pretty strongly, while the Mercantile body presented its fair quota. In fact all who considered themselves of the "brave and fair" made it a point of attending. The Public Stand received a due share of patronage, though not so much as the spirited proprietor deserved. It would be hardly needful to mention that the tag-rag and bob-tail gathered in great force, and on two occasions pink pockets were caught in the act of gathering a harvest. To enliven the proceedings and while away the intervals between the contests, the Governor's excellent Band was in attendance and played some of its choicest selections. The Course was in excellent order, and the police arrangements the best that could be desired, proving that our indefatigable Secretary is not *Hindersome Sahib* but the gallant and courteous Major. We are happy to say that not an accident occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling displayed on all sides throughout the evening.

Our Turfites being disappointed last year through the non-arrival of the usual batch of Arabs, took advantage of the importation of some Australians and put them in training, with what success this evening's running proved; for the redoubtable Crusader beat the best Arab on this side of India in a common canter. We subjoin the day's races, as they appear in the "Correct Card," with the result of each:—

"THE FORBES' STAKES."—Rupees 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, H. F. to carry 9 stone. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st June 1866, but Horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December at 30 G. M. stakes, and 25 G. M. forfeit.

	st. lbs.		
Captain Kirwan's ..... c. aus. g. Cœur de [illegible]	9	5...Carlton.	1
Hajee Abdool Wahab's c. a. h. Raby	9	0...Rimrick.	2
Major Crosbie's ..... b. aus. g. Telegraph	9	11...Ali Abdoolah.	3

This was made a certainty for *Cœur-de-Lion* which proved to be the case. He is a large 16 hands thorough-bred Colonial and own brother to *Vanderdecken*, the great plater of Calcutta. He won an excellent [illegible] but in his paddock going rather short in the stride. Our old friend *Raby* did not look in his usual form; but did his best, which, however, was not the thing; as the Moslem had once again to succumb to the Crusader. The Roans favourite was troubled with that incurable disease "the slows." After one false start they got away together, *Telegraph* taking the lead, the others close up; the place of honour was not in his possession long, as *Cœur-de-Lion* wrested it from him at the first corner and kept it to the finish, winning in a canter, his rider holding his whip in his mouth, and pulling at him with both hands, *Raby* a short way behind, *Telegraph* distanced.

Time—2 min. 50 sec.

"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY."—Rupees 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. Weight for age and inches. Byculla Standard reduced 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's ..... fa. g. s. g Mainsay ..	3	4	8...Ali Abdoolah. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... b. g. Sir Colin	8	11	0...Bryce. 2
Mr. Crawford's ..... g. a. c. Homuc	7	13	0...J. Brewley. 3
Mr. Manning's ..... b. a. g. The Pope ..	8	5	2...Feroze. 4

These four little animals appearing at the post were soon sent away with a fair start, *Star of India* (a very poor representation of one) jumping off with the lead, but he could not maintain it above half a mile, when *Bonnie* went to the fore. At the Dhobies' Corner they were all in a ruck, but from the last half mile from home it was plainly perceived that the race was *Mainstay's*, he being landed an easy winner; *Star of India* a bad second, with *Bonnie* close on to him. *The Pope* following the fortunes of that great magnate, showing that he is running in a losing race.

Time—2 min. 28 sec.

"THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES."—Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for all Arabs, Persians and country-bred Horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's ... ra. g. a. h. Kingston ..	8	7	Ali Abdoolah. 1
Mr. Crawford's ..... b. a. h. Dervish....	8	7	...J. Brewley 2
The Stranger's ..... g. a. h. Grey Leg ..	8	7	...W. Bowring 3

This was the best race of the day, and for which that old Bombay favourite *Grey Leg*, made his appearance. In form he looked as well as ever, but in his preparatory canter, showing that age is creeping over him. It is time this animal was pensioned off and laid up in clover for the rest of his days, he having netted for his owner a considerable sum during his career, this being now his seventh season. He was placed the favourite at long odds, nothing being thought of the winner. All three were off with a good start, and kept up in that position till near the last half mile home, the race being open to either of them, a mere toss up whose it was. From the last corner a good race ensued between the three, when it was seen that *Grey Leg* was in difficulties, and *Kingston* to be gaining on the other, through the skilful judgment of his rider he was piloted safely, winning by a length.

Time—1 min. 55 sec.

"A SWEEPSTAKES."—40 G. M. For all English and Colonial Maidens. Weight for age, 1½ mile. Winner of the "Forbes' Stakes" 7 lbs. extra. Nomination to be taken on the 1st June 1866, and Horses to be named on the 1st January 1867.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoolah's .... b. eng. f. Mary Glen	9	0	...Ali Abdoolah. 1
Mr. Crawford's ..... b. aus. m. Egyptian..	9	0	...J. Brewley 2
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... c. aus. m. Sirenia, late Highland Mary...	9	11	...Cassum. 3

Before the race the result was well known to the "knowing ones," as the Highland lassie had been receiving too severe treatment, and nearly worked off her legs. Her owner has been trying a new way of "raising the wind," which he does by muzzling the animal during her exercise and tying a cloth over her nostrils to make her long winded! What has become of Martin's Act? The three were brought to the post after a little bother, when *Mary Glen* jumped off with the lead and kept it the whole way, winning as she liked, *Egyptian* a bad second; the other nowhere.

Time—3 min. 4 sec.

NOTICES.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron.
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
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Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
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Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Borse Bunder 15th October 1866.

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TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
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RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. His exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 19 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, Mr. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each number.

The precise time of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.
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MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

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,, Havanna do. do.	
,, Chelsea do. Calfskin.	
,, Kid with Patent Golosh Boot,	Dress.
,, ,, Enamelled do.	Walking.
,, Do. Imitation Balmoral do.	

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TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866. W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866. W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the [illegible]

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will call a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of Bombay desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency The Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c., Governor of this Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. B. Scott.
Joseph Arnould.
A. Grant.
George Foggo
A. J. Hunter.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Lyttelton H. Bayley.
Michael H. Scott.
Walter H. Cassels.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
A. D. Sassoon.
John Wilson.
John Connon.
Arthur Crawford.
G. W. Stewart.
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sonkersett
W. Wilkinson.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
G. M. Bindwood.
George P. Henry.
K. R. Cama.
Kessowjee Naik.
Premchoy Hemabhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama.
Narayen Wassodewjee.
Bhau Nojee.
F. S. Chapman.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Harry Rivers.
Tirmulrao Venkutesh Inamdar.
Michael R. de Quadros.
G. Norman.
H. B. Astley.
W. Nicol.
Paduarjee Pestonjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Andrew R. Scoble.
K. F. Cama.
Wassodew Vandurang.
W. Loudon.
N. Fernandes.
T. Waddington.
W. G. J. Hunter.
Javerilal Umiashunker.
T. B. Johnstone.
G. G. Reynell.
J. W. Wood.
Vandravun Purshotumdass.
T. C. Hayllar.
John Smith.
C. Watson Russell.
James W. Wright.
R. A. Dallas.
George S. Lynch.
D. Robertson.
J. King.
J. A. Forbes.
A. C. Gumpertz.
F. W. Lawrence.
James Greig.
C. H. Reynolds.
Rowland Hamilton.
Rashoonath Narayen.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
A. D. Robertson.
J. H. Grant.
T. Jarvis.
W. Lobswager.
R. B. Barton.
E. Hingley.
J. W. Young.
George Ingle.
J. T. Annesley.
A. J. Scott.
O. Muller.
John Macalister.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
J. A. Sassoon.
J. H. Peel.
John Sands.
C. W. J. Cameron.
A. D. Simson.
L. H. Boult.
William Sim.

In compliance with the above Requisit on, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff,
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, January, 1867.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:*—

	Quarts.	Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry, per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 24
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen	,, 44	,, 24
A. de Paul's, per dozen	,, 40	,, 21

Less 10 per cent. cash in original case. Monthly settlements.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their upcountry constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Ehrenauer Benecke—		
Do.	Do. St. Estephe	,, Rs. 12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	,, 15	,,
Do.	Do. Pauillac	,, 18	,,
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	,, 25	,,
Brandy, [illegible]		,, 13	,,
Champagne, Delegard		,, 20	,,

Carsetjee Fardonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. dos.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ,,	12 0 qts.
CHAMPAGNE	Chateau Belisaire	29
	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality superieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	88
	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
JEFFREY'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.
R. YOUNGER'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.
FINLAY, CLARK AND Co.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs. 27	per Doz.	
do.	do. 29	,,	
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs. 27	,,	
,, ,, 2	,, pts. 14	,,	
Old Tom	Rs. 20	,,	

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 33 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
BRANDY ..... at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe ..... at ,, 12 ,,
Discount allowed for a quantity.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thom